BOMBAY

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 23, 18[illegible]

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Offi[illegible] the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the [illegible] any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of the PETIT JURY will not be required till Tuesday morning the 26th Instant, when it is particularly requested they will be at the Town Hall at ½ before 10 o'clock on the morning of that day.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
20th July 1825.

TERRITORIEL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce for general information that the excise or town duty of Rupees (10-2-00) ten and a half per Maund on Tobacco levied at Bombay as set forth in the preamble to Regulation VII. of 1817. will from and after the 1st of September next, and until further orders, be reduced to Rupees (5) five per Bombay Maund.

2D.—The Customs of three and half per Cent on the value of the Article will continue to be collected as heretofore.

3D.—The provisions of Regulation VII. of 1817, for the Security of this branch of the Revenue will continue in force, and draw-back will be allowed in conformity with Section XVI. of that Regulation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d July 1825.

શરકારી•જાહેર•નામું

૧—એવું જે•શને ૧૮૧૭ નાં ૭ માં•કા એદા•પરમાણે•તંબાકુનું•મેહેસુલ•અથવા• તેનકુટી•દર•મણે•રુપીઆ ૧૦॥ શ્રી•મુબા ઇ•મધે•લેખે•તે•તારીખ ૧ શપતંબર•મ હીનાથી•અથવા•પરી•કુકમ•થાએ•તાંહ્યાં શુધી•રુપીઆ ૫ પરમાણે•શ્રી•મુબાઇનાં દર•મણે•લેશે *

૨—માલની•કીમતપર•જકાત•દર•શેક ડે•૮કા ૩॥ પરમાણે•લેખે•તે•લેશે *

૩—શને ૧૮૧૭ નાં ૭ માં•કા એદાની• કલમોમાં•તંબાકુનાં•વસુલ•બાબત•બંદો બસ્ત•લખાએલે•તે•કાયેમ•રેહેશે•ને•ઉપર• લખેલા•કાએદાની ૧૬ મી•કલમ•પરમાણે (દરાબાક) એટલે•પરત•માલ•બાહેર•જશે તેની•જકાત•પાછી•આપશે *

તારીખ ૨૨ જુલાઇ•શને ૧૮૨૫
એં•રેજી•મુકામ•મુબાઇ *

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

[illegible]

[illegible]

૧ લેખાએ શક ૧૮૧૭ ચે માનપે [illegible] ષ [illegible] ચેનજીબી ઘર [illegible] એ ૧૦॥ ભાડે ઘર ઊંઘઈ એલે ચેત ઘરેત તી તારીખ ૧ શકાંત ર [illegible] કુબિત હોય તાં પાચેતાં ઊંઘઈ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ૬ [illegible] ચે [illegible]

૨ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ઘ

૨.રોમડા ગમે ૩॥ ભાડે તીન પ [illegible] ષણે ચેલાત તી ચેત [illegible]

૩ ઙન ૧૮૧૭ ચે [illegible] [illegible] ણ્યાચ [illegible] [illegible] દીલી ઘંટોઘત્ત ઉજીન ઘરે તો [illegible] ણ [illegible] ચે ૧૬ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ણ્યાને [illegible] ચે [illegible] ણ્યાથી [illegible] ચેલ્યા [illegible] ૧૭૪૭ [illegible] ૧૧ [illegible] ચેપલ્યાચે [illegible] [illegible] ચે [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

…ublic that they …eived a few Cases of …ng of the following Ar… …ey are enabled to offer at …affixed viz.

…der Water of the first quality by Bry…on and Co. in neat Boxes of 6 Pints o… 12 half Pints each, at 5 Rs. per Pint or 30 Rs. per Box.

Hungary Water by ditto in half Pints do at 2 Rs. per Bottle or 24 per Box.

Essence of Rose by ditto in neat stopped Bottles at 2 Rs. per Bottle or 24 per doz

Violet Hair Powder by Hendrie, Perfumer to His Majesty, in Bottles of 1 lb. each at 1½ Rs. per Bottle.

Pomatums, various by ditto at 1½ Rs per Pot or 18 per doz.

Best Windsor Soap by ditto at 2½ Rs. per doz.

Macassar Oil by Rowland and Son at 3 Rs. per Bottle.

Russia Oil by Prince at 4 Rs. per Bottle.

Hair Brushes at 3 Rs. each

Bombay, 22d *July* 1825.

TICKETS in the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1825, may be had at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 2d *July*, 1825.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Commandant J. P. DUNBAR Commanding 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, having taken charge of the effects of the late Captain GEORGE MARSHALL and Lieutenant WILLIAM HENRY OTTEY, of the same Regiment, and having disposed of them by public sale, has, after payment of servants' wages and Regimental debts &c. remitted the Balance thereof: viz that of the former amounting to Rs. 4529 3 23 and of the latter to Rs 921 0 61; to the Sub Treasurer Bombay.

Poonah, 17*th July* 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of AGA MAHOMED BEBANY, late of Bombay, MOGUL Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BHUXY KHANUM the widow, and JANUB ISSA KHANUM, the Daughter, of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

اشتہار نامہ

در سوپریم کورٹ یعنے محکمہ اعلای منبی برای وکالت نامہ مال و متاع وویون آقا محمد بہبانی مغل سوداگر مرحوم ساکن منبی بخشی خانم زوجہ وزیب النسا خانم دختر مرحوم مذکور عرض کروہ اندورین باب ہمہ کسانرا خبر داوہ شد

تاریخ ۱۵ ماہ جولی سنہ ۱۸۲۵

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES HAY, deceased, late an Ensign in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of English Merchants trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 15th day of July 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of THOMAS GARDEN NOAD deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON deceased, late of Bombay, a British Subject and a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office on the Bombay Presidency, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of July 1825

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT FINLAY, late an Assistant Surgeon in the military service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES RITCHIE ESQUIRE, the executor therein named, reserving the right of the other executors to come in and prove the same, all persons interested are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d July 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.

ERRATUM.

In the General Order of the 14th instant announcing the appointment of assistant Surgeon Gibson to the Medical duties of a Cruiser, for "*Cruiser Mercury*," read "*Surveying Vessel Discovery*"

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th JULY, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH JULY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 235 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to the present Ordnance Establshment of the Malwa field force.

1 Conductor, 2 Sub Conductors, 1 Park Serjeant, 1 Laboratory Serjeant, 2 Ditto Men, 30 Lascars, 1 Under Maistry Carpenter, 2 Carpenters, 1 Cooper, 1 Under Maistry Smith, 2 Smiths 1 Fileman, 1 Armourer, 1 Hammerman, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Sicklegur, 2 Puckawlies, 1 Maistry Armourer, 1 Head Armourer, 1 Taylor, 1 Maistry Brasier, 1 Under Maistry Sailmaker, 2 Sailmakers, 3 Shoemakers, 2 Tin Men, 1 Waterman for the Lascars

Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1825.

No. 236 of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major Sale, Commanding the Northern District of Guzerat, dated Kaira 27th June, directing Assistant Surgeon J Buchart of the 8th Regiment N. I. to take charge of the Civil Medical duties, and of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, at Ahmedabad during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Stewart on Medical Certificate

Bombay Castle, 16*th July* 1825.

No. 237 of 1825. The following ordersare confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B. dated Baroda 13th June, appointing Lieut. Stalker of the 19th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment in the Myheekhaunta,

A Provincial Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Dyson dated Booj, 28th April, nominating Lieutenant Rebenack of the 18th Regiment N. I. to act as Staff Officer to the Field Detachment in Wagur.

Bombay Castle, 16*th July* 1825.

No. 238 of 1825. In consequeuce of the death of Lieutenant James Paul on the 6th instant the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion,

11*th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign George Macdonell to be Lieutenant in succession to Paul deceased.—Date of rank 7th July, 1825.

The following appointment is also made by the Governor in Council.

13*th Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant C. S. Stewart to be Adjutant vice Victor promoted.—Date of appointment 1st July 1825.

Bombay Castle, 16*th July* 1825.

No. 239 of 1825.—A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith dated Surat the 14th April last, directing Lieutenant Yeadell, Deputy Commissary of Stores to conduct the duties of the Ordnance department, during the absence of the Commissary Captain Campbell, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 16*th July* 1825.

No. 240 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to au horise the whole of the Brigadiers on this Establishment to draw, from the 1st of March last, the scale of allowances sanctioned by the Court of Directors for Brigadiers of the first Class.

Bombay Castle, 19*th July* 1825.

No. 241 of 1825.—In advertence to General Orders by Government dated the 16th August, and 12th October last, the attention of Commanding Officers of European and Native Corps, in the Hon'ble Company's service on this Establishment, is again called to Sections XLIX. L. & LI. of the Mutiny Act. 4th Geo. IV. Cap. 81 and to the corresponding Section XVI of the Articles of War, and particularly to the regular transmission to the Military Secretary of the Inventory and other documents called for in the latter, of the property, debts and Credits, of deceased officers, within one month from the date of the Casualty.

Commanding Officers on the death of any Officer will immediately report the Casualty to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and whether any Will has been found or Executor or Executors named therein.

In the case of a Will being forthcoming and an Executor or Executors named, it will be the duty of the Committee appointed in conformity to Section XVI of the Articles of War, not to direct the sale of any Article but Stock, or such as are of a perishable nature, until they receive instructions from the Executor. A separate Inventory of the property remaining unsold is to be forwarded to the Executor, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary in the Military department, at the same time that the list of articles sold is transmitted to him. It will be the duty of the Committee to attend to the wishes of the Executor or Executors in the disposal of the property remaining unsold, always recollecting that property to a sufficient amount is to be retained in hand to settle all "Regimental Debts" as defined in the XLIX Section 4th Geo. IV. taking his or their written authority as Security, and for ultimate transmission to the Secretary to the Military department, with whom it rests finally, "to cause all surplus which may remain after satisfying such "Regimental Debts" as aforesaid, to be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto" agreeably with the L. Section of the Act.

The same rule will be adopted in all Cases where Letters of Administration may be granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Registrar or other person applying for the same, provided such application is made and notified in the Public Prints within one month after the death or casualty has occured.

When an Officer dies at a station other than that to which he properly belongs, it becomes the duty of the Officer Commanding to take all the necessary Steps, as if the deceased had belonged to such station, and the Commanding Officer of the Corps or station, to which the deceased was more immediately attached, will likewise, on receiving intimation of the decease of the Officer, take the prescribed measure with regard to the property which may there be forthcoming. The same measure will be taken by the Town Major at the Presidency.

Letters transmitting the account Balance on the estates of deceased Officers, shall specifically state whether or not all Regimental Debts on the spot, as defined by the Mutiny Act have been satisfied, and all papers and letters connected with the deceased's Estates will also be transmitted to the Military Secretary in case they have not been made to the Executors or Administrators.

None of the documents required by the Mutiny Act have been transmitted to the Secretary in the Military Department connected with the Estates of the following Officers who have died in India since the operation of that Act; all Officers responsible for the transmission of the same are warned of the necessity of attending thereto and required forthwith to transmit the prescribed documents.

Lieut Col. Prother, 11th Regt. N. I. died 18th March 1825 at Baroda.
Captain W. Clarke, 13th Regt. N. I. died 21st July 1824 Deckan.
Captain H. F. Dunlop, 14th Regt. N. I. died 2d December 1824 Bombay.
Captain G. Marshall, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, died 23d December 1824 Bombay.
Captain R. Stamper, 13th Regt. N. I. died 30th April 1825 Bombay.
Lieut. J. Hall, 24th Regt. N. I. died 12th July 1824 Bombay.
Lieut. J. Liddell, Artillery, died 14th October 1824 Bombay.
Lieut. G. H. Hogg, 7th Regt. N. I. died 9th August Bhewndy.
Lieut. C. Morley, 19th Regt. N. I. died 29th Nov. 1824 Bombay.
Lieut. C. Paven, 8th Regt. N. I. died 29th Dec. 1824 Ahmedabad.
Lieut. A. D. Græme, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, died 20th Feb. 1825 Bombay.
Lieut. James Hay, 10th Regt. N. I. died 21st Feb. 1825 Broach.
Ensign J. C. Noad, 23d Regt. N. I. died 10th October 1824 Malleg aum.
Ensign Goodwin Elias, 7th Regt. N. I. killed 22d October 1824 Guzerat.
Ensign H. S. K. Christopher, 2d Grn. Regt. N. I. died 13th Nov. 1824 Rajcote.
Ensign J. W. Gardiner, 21st Regt. died 20th April 1825 Bhooj.
Surgeon J. Warner, Medical Establishment, died 7th June 1825 Mhow.
Assist. Surgeon W. Law, Medical Establishment, died 31st July 1824 Ahmedabad.
Assist. Surgeon Lloyd Walker, Medical Establishment, died 9th Sept. 1824 Persian Gulph.

No report having been received, with the exception of some Individual ones, of the effects of deceased non-Commissioned Officers and private Soldiers, all Officers in the Command of European Corps in the Hon'ble Company's Military Establishment under this Presidency, or of Corps to which any Europeans may be attached are required to transmit to the Military Secretary with the least practicable delay a Return shewing the amount standing to the credit after the payment of the Regimental debts of any non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier who may have died since the 1st June 1824, shewing the manner in which the same may have been appointed.

Similar Returns are in future to be transmitted monthly according to the following form.

Statement of sums remitted to the General Treasury on account of the Estates of deceased European Warrant Officers and non-Commissioned Rank and File.

Date of remittance.	Name of deceased persons.	Ranks and Corps.	Date of Casuality.	Place of Nativity.	Amount of Estates.

WINES
ON SALE
AT THE
Godowns
OF
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

FINE Sparkling Champagne from Hamburg,..... Rs. 60 per Doz
English Claret from Eade and Co..... " 30 per do.
Ditto ditto from Palmer,..... " 30 per do.
Adriatic Claret,..... " 20 per do.
French ditto (Chateau Margaux,)..... " 16 per do.
Ditto ditto (Gruau La Rose,..... " 18 per do.
Sherry from Morrice (warranted to him 35 years old,)..... " 34 per do.
London Particular Madeira from Keirs and Co. imported in 1816 and returned from China some months ago,..... " 1,100 per Pipe.
Ditto from Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop, & Co. imported in 1822 " 600 per do.
London Market from ditto in 1821..... " 550 per do.
Ditto——ditto from ditto in 1822..... " 500 per do.
London Particular from Edward and Co. in 1822..... " 400 per do.
London Market from ditto——1822... " 300 per do.

Bombay, 19*th July* 1825.

MR. FRANCIS LUGRIN,
SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF
LUGRIN AND WATSON,

TAKES the liberty of notifying to those Gentlemen who stand indebted to that Firm, that in consequence of the imperious necessity imposed upon MARTIN WEST Esq. the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in his Character of Administrator to the Estate of the late J. S. WATSON the deceased partner of that Firm, to adjust the Account of his intestate Estate without further delay, and of which necessity Mr. LUGRIN has been apprized.

Mr. LUGRIN begs to call the attention of those Creditors to the responsible situation in which he is thereby placed, and trusts they will make arrangements to effect an early and voluntary discharge of their respective Debts to the late Firm of LUGRIN and WATSON, and thereby obviate those consequences which must inevitably ensue from the Registrar of the Supreme Court taking the management of the recovery of those Debts under his own controul.

Bombay, 14*th July* 1825.

A CARD.

WANTED a MESSMAN by the 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry—liberal terms will be granted, for particulars enquire of Messrs. Kemnt and Co.

Asseerghur, 11*th July* 1825.

ખ ભ ર

શ્રી•આશીરઘરમાં ૭ મી•રીજમેંટ• ઝુંબજ•નેટીવ•ઇનફાંનતરી નીછે•તેને•શાર એક•મેશમેંન•જોઇએચ—એ•મેશવાલાઓ ઘણે•શારો•લાભ•આપશે—એ•બાબત• ચોકદા•પુછવુ•હોએતો•મીશી અરશા•ઉમેપ દની•ઉમપનીને•જઇને•પુછે *

આશીરઘર•તારીખ ૧૧ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

Corresponding Returns to be sent with the remittance to the Sub-Treasurer.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1825.

No. 242 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the duty of Paymasters in Native Regiments shall be Conducted from the 1st of next Month by the Quarter Master of each Corps instead of the Adjutant as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverend Mr. Robinson, the Chaplain of Poona and Sattara, is permitted to accompany the Lord Bishop to Calcutta, in the Capacity of His Lordship's Chaplain: The Reverend Mr. Goode the Chaplain at Kaira, is Appointed to take charge of Mr. Robinson's duties at Poona and Sattara during the absence of that Gentleman.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15TH JULY 1825.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 23D, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98⅝ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 133 B'y R. per 100 Sicca.

We have nothing but the old story---No arrivals from England, and nothing of Indian interest from either of the other Presidencies. The Hope, Captain Flint, has arrived at Madras having left England the 25th March.---We have selected for our present columns the latest heads of intelligence brought by his opportunity.

We see by the latest accounts from England that the Annuity of £1000, granted by the Court of Directors to Sir John Malcolm, has been unanimously confirmed by the Court of Proprietors. We are sorry this measure has been found necessary, as it implies a virtual abandonment of all hope of that high reward which it was at one time believed would ultimately be the fruit of long, laborious and eminent services. Every well-wisher to India must have been anxious to see Sir John Malcolm's services rewarded by his advancement to such a situation as would not only have gratified an honourable ambition, but which would have continued to India and the East India Company the practical advantages of his high talents and long experience. What services, what sacrifices, and what amount of talent, after this rejection, can entitle a Company's servant to rise to one of the Governments of India? The door is virtually shut against the whole *caste*, and a situation in India, which may be obtained by twenty years' drudgery in a public office at home, is not even to be aspired to after forty years of eminent and arduous service in this country. We trust that a system of exclusion so partial and unjust, which is founded on an unenlightened and illiberal policy, and which is pregnant with mischief to the interests of India, will soon give way to more enlarged sentiments of Government, and that talent and long and important services, will equally find their reward, whether exerted in India or in England, and that at all events as much favour will be shewn to him, whose exertions have assisted in saving or supporting a distant empire, as to the person who has merely supported a minister with his vote.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the church at Tannah. His Lordship arrived at Mr. Baillie's house on Saturday evening, and in the morning the compliment of a salute from the Fort was paid him. At the usual hour for divine service the Bishop was met at the door of the church by the principal inhabitants of the place, who presented a petition for the consecration. The petition having been read, his Lordship signified his assent, and congratulated the gentlemen present on their possessing a building for divine worship so singularly elegant and appropriate. The usual consecration service was then performed, and an excellent and very suitable sermon preached by the Archdeacon.

This church, now St. James's chuch at Tannah, was founded on the 1st of March 1824, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the assiduity with which the work has been carried on. The design is purely Grecian, with the addition of an elegant spire, and we believe we speak the sentiments of the most skilful persons who have seen it, when we say, that as a work of art this church does the greatest credit to the taste and science of Captain Tate, the Engineer. Situated on the esplanade it comes in, from whatever point the view is taken, as an additional ornament to a spot, which possesses great natural advantages, and gives a character to the scene eminently adapted to the feelings and associations of Englishmen. We are extremely happy to understand that there is every prospect of this work, undertaken by government from such creditable motives, being completed at the expence originally estimated, and for a sum by no means calculated to discourage the sanction of similar tokens of the honour which an English Government is desirous of paying to Religion.

The following is a more full account that we were able to give in our last, of an attack by our Cavalry on a body of marauders which had entered Cutch. On the 23d ultimo, accounts were received at Booj of a party, consisting of about 200 Meyannas, having crossed the Runn into that province. On the same evening Captain Sandwith, with a troop of the 1st Light Cavalry and the Grenadier Company of the 18th Regiment under Captain Worthy, marched in pursuit of them. On the following morning, certain intelligence being obtained of their being near the town of Nurra, Captain S. determined to proceed in advance with the Cavalry, and completely succeeded in surprising the marauders, killing 30 of them, and wounding a number more. Our loss was 1 havildar and 2 troopers wounded, and 1 horse killed and 3 wounded. The Cavalry on this occasion marched 62 miles in less then 24 hours, without a man falling in the rear; but on the contrary the detachment on coming up with the Meyannas, was in a high state of efficiency. The infantry marched the same distance in 36 hours, leaving only two men behind, and though a considerable part of the road was through heavy sand. These are feats in the way of marching which we believe have seldom been outdone.

In one of our numbers for April last we made some allusion to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing small pox, a subject to which we were naturally led by the great prevalence of this disease at the time as an epidemic in the districts subject to this Presidency. We have since had communications from some medical men employed in those parts of the country where the disease was most prevalent, and who had the best opportunity of judging, and who all agree that where vaccination takes proper effect, it acts almost invariably as a preventative of small pox. In many parts of the country, however, the people continue obstinately prejudiced against its introduction, and the following extract from one of the letters we have alluded to, affords a melancholy instance of the effect of this feeling:—"A respectable native belonging to my establishment vaccinated three of his children some months ago, and prevailed upon a relation to follow his example; another relation, who had a young wife and child, was made acquainted with these circumstances, and earnestly recommended to have the operation performed, which he declined. A few weeks afterwards the child was affected with small pox, and died. The mother was also carried off by the disease, a few days afterwards"

The following statement which we have procured may perhaps possess some interest, not merely on account of the simple fact it contains, but as it perhaps elucidates in some degree the effects of vaccination. During the months of January, Feb., March, April, and May, which embrace nearly the whole period of the epidemic, out of 3,150 European soldiers, taking the average number for the five months at the different stations of the army, at all of which small pox prevailed, only nine were affected, three of whom died. During the same period only 75 out of 30,000 sepoys, or at least enlisted men, were attacked with small pox, nine of whom died; so that though 33,000 men were exposed for five months, in situations where this disease was at one time or another epidemic, only 1 in 400 was affected, and only 1 in 2,600 died. As Europeans are generally all vaccinated, and as we believe native recruits also undergo the operation on joining their Regiments, it is but reasonable to conclude that this comparative immunity of the army from small pox, during its prevalence in an epidemic form, was owing to the preventative powers of vaccine innoculation. We leave the subject, however, to those who are better acquainted with it than we are. We merely recurred to it from having on a former occasion pledged ourselves to give any further information which might reach us regarding it.

Extract from the Dehli Ukhbar of the 27th June 1825.

At the present time, a person of the name of Mahomed Ali has come to Dehli for the transaction of some business on the part of His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-moolk. From him it has been learnt, that Mr. William Moorcraft Sahib had arrived at Bokhara, and having [illegible] Meer Hyder the King of that co[illegible]nts had been mutually interchanged. That gentleman remained 40 days at Bokhara but could not obtain such horses as he wished, however he purchased ten or twelve very fine horses, and then took leave; and that a person had lately arrived from Cabool who stated, that it was reported from Cabool that the aforesaid Saheb had arrived at Khoollum, and most likely by the present time he must have arrived in Cabool.

Surdar Yaar Mahomed Khan is at Cabool, who having placed Hubeeboolla Khan under arrest, has taken measures for the permanency of his own authority—Shah Mahomood, has invested himself with the dress of a Durvesh, and lives in retirement from the world at Herat. Kamran is in possession of Herat, and is said to have intimated to the Afghan chief that he had no view beyond that territory, with which he was well satisfied.

On Monday last the launch of the AMHERST, an 18-gun sloop of war for the Company's service, took place at the Dockyard. She is reckoned as fine a specimen as has yet been seen of the class of vessels to which she belongs.

On the night of Thursday the 14th inst about half past 10 o'clock, as Lieutenant J. B. Davis of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus, was proceeding towards his vessel from the Apollo pier, in consequence of some difficulty in setting the sails, the tiller of the boat broke in his hand, when he was precipitated backwards from the wash board, on which he was seated, never to rise again. Every possible search has been made for the body, but without success.

All the ships in the harbour presented a funeral display of their colours, during the whole of the following day, as a mournful indication of the melancholy event which has deprived the service of an esteemed and amiable young officer, whose untimely fate must ever be sincerely deplored by his comrades and friends.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Coventry, 20th Regt.
Lieut H. Phillips, 1st Grenadier Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. W. Fouquett, 20th Regt.
Captain J. G. Richards, 11th Regt.
Captain A. Campbell, Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Michie, 20th Regt.
Lieutenant H. Coventry, 20th Regt.
Captain R. O. Meriton, 2d European Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—July 21st Ship Lady East, A. Talbert Commander, from Sidney 24th May.

DEPARTURES.—July 15th H. C. Ship Windsor Captain Thomas Haveside, to Madras and China

Do. Ship Abberton, L. Percival Commander to London.

Do. 17th Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis Commander for China, and returned back in the evening in consequence of the heavy sea.

Do. 20th Ship Lord Castlereagh, J. R. Duran Commander, to China

Do. 21st The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. Wm. McDonald Commander, to Persian Gulph

Passengers by the Windsor.—Captain Holroyd, Lieut Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Lieut. Stroug Ensign Story, Ensign Stevens, Mr Hodson and Doctor Devitt,

Passengers by the Abberton---Lieutenant Col and Mrs. Sealy and Children, Mrs. Foster and child, Lieutenant and Mrs. Furlong H. M. 20th Regt. Captain Connors H. M. 20th Regt., Lieutenant Walker Pioneers, Captain C. Sealy H. C. Marine, Captain J. C. Hawkins H. C. Marine, and Captain Campbell Artillery.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—July 2d, Spanish Ship Premeiro de Marca, Captain Azpiroz, from Bombay 17th May.

3d, Arab Ship Rahimany, Naqudah Moolah Mahomed, from Bombay 16th, and Trincomalee 30th June.

Do. Arab Ship Wootmany, from Bombay.

4th, Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscot, from Portsmouth 22d February, Cape 19th May, Isle of France 14th, and Point de Galle 19th June.

Do. Ship Hope, Captain J. Flint, from London 25th March.

6th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain P. Marryat, from Trincomalee.

7th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Captain Thomas Coe, from Rangoon 16th June.

DEPARTURE.—July 7th, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain D. Dipnell, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 28. Ship Bengal, A. Mcleod, from Liverpool 21st February.

Do. H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain G. F. Ryves, from Rangoon, in distress.

June 29. Ship Lady Campbell, James Irvine, from England 21st January, St. Jago 7th February, Cape 10th April, and Madras 21st June.

Do. Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Rangoon 13th June.

Passenger per Bengal.—Mr. J. B. Rollo, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Lady Campbell, from England:—Mrs. Holmes; Messrs. W. B. Holmes, Robert Ramsay, J. G. Whitelock, F. W. Burroughs, Frederick Streatfield, A. H. Sheppard, W. D. Nash, Charles Corfield, J. C. Hannyngton, and R. C. J. Cunningham, Cadets.

From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Major De Waal; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Harrison; Mrs. Litster; Captain W. M. Moore; J. C. Harrison, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, B. E.? and Mr. Thomas Litster.

From Madras.---The Honorable Sir Charles Grey, Chief Justice; Miss M. Hay; J. W. Paxton, Esq, C. S.; C. Macleod, Esq.; Lieutenant William McDonald; Lieutenant William Moore, H. M. 54th Foot; Ensign W. Tobin, Henry Clark, and Warren, ditto; 102 Lascars; 41 Men, 6 Women and 13 children, of H. M. 57th Regiment; 24 Men, of H. M. 54th Regiment; 68 Men, 18 Women and 23 Children, of H. M. 44th Regiment.

Per Bombay Merchant:—Captain Snodgrass, Military Secretary to Brigadier General Sir A. Campbell,

DEPARTURES.—June 28. Ship James Colvin, J. Pritchard, for Arracan.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday the 12th Instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Alexander John Kerr Esq. of Penang, son of the late Lieut. General Kerr of this Establishment to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Hough, Military Auditor General.

DEATHS.—At Bhewndy, on Wednesday the 6th instant, on his way to Bombay for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant James Paul of the 11th Regiment N. I. This young Officer possessed sound sense and judgment, united with the most frank and Gentlemanly manners, which had entirely gained for him the esteem of his brother officers, who sincerely regret his untimely death He fell a victim to a fever contracted while on out post at Moolair in Candeish.

On the 21st Instant, Caroline Jane, youngest child of W. C. Bruce, Esq. aged 13 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st July, at St. Thomas's Mount by the Rev. J. Hallewell, M. A. Christ's College, Cambridge, John Walker, Esq. Civil Service, eldest son of James Walker, Esq. of Blackheath, to Margaret Somerville, second Daughter of Wm. Allan, Esq of Leith.

On the 4th July, at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Vaughan, Lieutenant D. Macleod, of the 4th Light Cavalry, to Emily, second Daughter of the late Major General Durand, of this Establishment.

At Bangalore, on Tuesday, the 5th July, at the Cantonment Chapel, Mr. John Reggie, to Anna Maria, third Daughter of Mr. F. Deas, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of that Station.

On Thursday, the 7th July, by Special License, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. William eldest Son of William Gordon, Esq late of the H. C. Civil Service of this Presidency, to Eliza, Daughter of George Garrow, Esq. of the same service.

At Cochin, by the Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, Lieutenant F. Haleman, of the 15th Regiment N. I. to Miss Amelia Rodgers, Daughter of Joseph Rodgers, Esq. Presiding at Cochin.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th May, on board the Coromandel (off the Cape) the Lady of Lieut. J. F. G. Mclean, of the 3d Regt. or Palamcottah Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 17th June, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon John Campbell M. D., H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 25th of June, at Nellore, the Lady of E. Smalley, Esq of a Daughter.

July 2d, the Lady of the Rev. Alexander Webster, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church of a Son.

At Black Town, on Friday, the 8th July, Mrs. Jane Joanna Taylor, the Wife of Mr. George Taylor, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagpore, on the 1st June, Mr. Conductor Joseph M'Gillan,

At Bolarum, near Secunderabad, on the morning of the 15th June, Ann, Wife of David Henderson, Esq. Cantonment Surgeon, Secunderabad; and third Daughter of Charles Hay, Esq. of Balendoch Perthshire, Scotland.

At Woon, on the 15th June, Georgiana, youngest Daughter of Captain Isacke, Assistant Resident at Nagpore, aged 7 months.

At Nagpore on the 18th June, Mr Conductor Joseph Rea.

At the Luz, on Monday, the 27th June, Mrs. Hirpolita D'Silva, relict of the late Mr. Fras. D'Silva,

At Masulipatam, on the evening of the 30th June, J. H. Jones, Esq. Superintending Surgeon of the Northern Division of the Army,

At the Mount, on Friday, the 1st July, Mr. Wm. Stapleton, in the 28th year of his age.

At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Ensign Thomas White, of the 41st Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22d June, Mrs. R. Kerr, of a Son.

DEATHS—At Cooley Bazar, on the 25th May, Mr. Conductor Foster.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 27th June, Mrs. Ann Perkins wife of Mr. J. R. Perkins, Dancing Master, aged 27 years, 10 months and 8 days.

At Calcutta on Tuesday, the 28th June, Lieutenant Charles Seymour Marriott, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 29 years.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

JULY 8th, 1825.

5 per Cent, Paper 31 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " " uncertain
New 5 " " Prem. uncertain.

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1—9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

N. B.---Few transactions have taken place in Government Securities since the opening of the New Loan.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. James Thomas, Senior Assistant to the Accountant General.

The Third Sessions for the present year commence to-morrow: we are happy to perceive that the Calendar, a copy of which we subjoin, is a remarkably light one.

A Calender of Criminal Persons in his Majesty's Gaol at Madraspatnam to be tried at the Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on Wednesday the 6th day of July 1825.

Macherduze Ramasawmy and Mundasanny Verasawmy, of Madras, Labourers, committed by William Ormsby Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace on the 9th April 1825, charged with having combined and conspired together to cheat and defraud the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, of the sum of Madras Rupees Six Thousand Eight Hundred and two, Annas four, and Pice eight, by means of six false forged & counterfeited Bills of Exchange on the Accountant General of Fort St. George.

Paupadoo, late a Sepoy of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion, committed by the same Magistrate on the 27th May 1825, charged with uttering and passing a false forged and counterfeited Rupee upon one Soobroyen,

knowing the same to be false forged and counterfeited.

Patrick Foley, late a private in His Majesty's 20th Regt. committed by the same Magistrate on the 17th June 1825, charged with the wilful murder of Abraham Parker, also a private in the same Regiment, at Cannanore on the 25th January 1825.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

What a delightful Assembly, exclaimed the all-accomplished Miss D——, to her no less exquisite partner Mr. P——, as they were reclining on a Chaise longue, after the 4th Quadrille last evening! They were here joined by Mr. H. who with his accustomed gallantry, complimented Miss D—— on her blooming appearance and Transatlantic complexion, concluding with a solicitation of her hand for the next dance. She smiled seraphically, and gracefully placing her arm within his, you are a gay deceiver, said she; however, I believe, I must for once indulge you! The sets were just forming for the 5th Quadrille? That which they joined, consisted of the pretty Miss A——, the enchanting Miss B——, and the fascinating Mrs. C——! Messrs. B--- M--- and W--- were their partners. How I detest long spurs, observed Miss D——, when, as luck would have it, just as she made the observation Mr. B——'s spurs unfortunately caught in the Brussels lace flounce of the fair lady opposite, in performing that delectable figure, Dos a dos in "La Poule." All eyes were instantly turned on the unfortunate aggressor, who, however, with that *suavity* of manner, and *amenity* of disposition, which so abundantly characterise him, apologised in the most elegant and pathetic language, for the melancholy occurrence, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. How lovely Mrs. B—— looks to-night, ejaculated Harry ——! Matrimony has certainly not pilfered a single grace from her beautiful and expressive countenance, nor of symmetry from her truly exquisitely turned figure; should old Father Time treat her as politely, she will stand a fair chance of rivalling the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos!! Do look at poor Miss * * *, whispered Miss D——, pounding away, with all the energy of a paviour! and literally making the boards groan under her! you are a satirical little wretch, returned H——, but in the present instance, the shaft has flown perfectly harmless, as I believe, there are few ladies present, who can boast of so substantial an *understanding*, as Miss ****, and as to the rest, why.... .... What, in the name of goodness, can this be, said Miss D——? at the same time stooping and picking up a piece of paper, carefully folded up like a billet deux! She handed it to H——, who opened it, and read the contents which created great amusement; they were lines apparently addressed by some hapless *swain*, to his dulcinia in extenuation of his having neglected her on a former occasion; attributing the circumstance to his being ashamed of claiming acquaintance with her, in consequence of the *defalcation* of his *tailor*; they were as follows.

Last month 'tis clear, my dearest dear!
I *cut* you, and I know't!
Ah! how could I, aspire so high,
In an old *shabby Coat!*

Some verses new, I made for you,
And learnt them all by rote.
But on my soul, forgot the whole,
In thinking of *my Coat!!*

Of all the fair, assembled there,
I freely give my vote;
With thee entranc'd, I would have danc'd,
But for my *shabby Coat!!!*

Then Oh forgive! and bid me live,
Thou Maid on whom I doat!
And until death shall stop my breath,
I'll bless my *shabby Coat!!!!*

But should'st thou now, reject my vow,
I'll throw me in the Moat!
And then a main, I'll end my pain,
And finish my *Old Coat!!!!*

Supper is ready, said one of the Stewards, who at that instant bustled past, in all the dignity of office, invested with the honorable insignia of the *Cordon Blue!*

The refreshments were *excellent!* the wines well *flavored! the Beer superb!* and the *Beaux yeux* of the Ladies flung an *enchantment* over the scene, more easily conceived than described!

After supper, H—— had the felicity of handing Miss D—— to her carriage, who graciously waved her *lily hand* to him, as it drove off!---- That will be a match, said Mother****, with a truly match-making grin on her countenance! Time will tell, said T!

[*Madras Courier, July* 5.

The Arrivals since our last Report in addition to those already noticed, have been, H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin* from Trincomalee; the Brig *Norfolk* from Padang and Pondicherry; the Spanish Ship *Premeiro de Marco* and the Ship *Wootmany*, both from Bombay; also the Arab Ship *Rahimany* from Bushire and Muscat, last from Bombay. There have been no departures.

Passenger by the Wootmany.---Lieut. Begbie, Madras Artillery.

H. M. Ship *Tees*, Captain Marryat, from Trincomalee the 4th instant, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

The *General Palmer* will certainly sail for England in all this month.

Letters from St Helena of the 15th of March, mention the arrival there of the H. C. Ships *William Fairlie* and *Lady Melville*, after a quick and delightful passage from China.

We have received Cape Papers from the 16th of April to the 14th of May---from these we have given extracts.

A Council has been established at the Cape of Good Hope, as appears by the following Proclamation, published in the Cape Town Gazette of the 7th of May.

"PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Hon. General Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territores and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased, by instructions issued under his signal and sign manuel, with the advice of His Privy Council, bearing date at *Carlton House*, the Ninth Day of February, 1825, to order and direct that a COUNCIL shall be established in this Colony to advise and assist in the Administration of the Government thereof:---And whereas His Majesty has signified His Pleasure that the said Council shall be composed as follows, viz.

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency the Governor, or the Officer administering the Civil Government of the Colony, for the time being.

MEMBERS.

The Chief Justice.
The Colonel Secretary,
The Officer next in Command, for the time being, to the Commander of the Forces,
Lieutenant Colonel Bell,
Walter Bentinck, Esq. Auditor General,
J. W. Stoll, Esq. Receiver General,

I do hereby make known and publish the same for the information of all the Inhabitants of this Colony, and of all others whom it may concern.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 3d Day of May, 1825.

(Signed) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) R. PLASKET,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint P. G. Brink, Esq. to act, until further orders as Clerk of the Council.

Cape of Good Hope, 2d May 1825.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) R. PLASKET,
Sec. to Govt.

"The election," says the London Courier, "of Mr. Quincy Adams to the Presidential Chair of the United States, which we brefly announced yesterday, may be regarded we think with some satisfaction by the friends of peace and good order, for the very reasons which appear to be most warmly urged by his opponents in condemnation of that event.

"We are not among the very warm admirers of this Gentleman. He is son of the celebrated President John Adams, and was early brought forward in political life under the auspices of the federal party, the *Aristocrats* of the Northern Republic. By their influence he was appointed in 1801 Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and by their influence, too, when he was recalled by President Jefferson, he obtained the honorable post of Professor at Hartford College in Massachusets, and subsequently a nomination in Congress. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Quincy Adams afterwards wrote in favor of the demoeratic party. His laboured defence of the embargo laws lies before us; and in this we need only cite one passage. He ridicules his colleague, Mr. Pickering, for having maintained (and be it observed this was in 1808) "that England was contending for the common liberties of mankinds and was the only safeguard of America against the ambition and injustice of France."

"But though we do not look with any great approbation on this part of Mr. Quincy Adam's political career, yet candour obliges us to say that we no where trace in his conduct the violence and bigotry of a blind hatred of England. His writings, if not very profound, are moderate; his personal deportment is said to be mild and pleasant, and his mind is certainly to a considerable degree cultivated. When we compare him with his competitor, General Jackson, the contrast is striking.

"It appears to us therefore to be a satisfactory circumstance, that though Jackson obtained 150,000 popular votes to Adams 98,000, yet there was good sense enough in the House of Representatives to act in defiance of this fluctuating popularity, and to choose the man who certainly was best fitted for the office of President. If Jackson had been made President by the more violent party in the State, his policy would no doubt have been guided by their wishes; and those wishes would probably have led to a rupture with some European Power, very probably with England. Mr. Adams does not stand on such grounds. He has been cast off by the democratic party, to whom he had formerly devoted his services; and as he sees that they are not to be conciliated by a moderate line of conduct, it is probable that he will give up the idea of regulating his policy by their wishes, and look to the steadier and better principles of the New England States, to which almost exclusively he owes his elevation."

[*Govt. Gaz. July* 7.

NEW COMPANIES.---It has been estimated that the different new schemes now in agitation amount to 114; and the capitals to be more than 105,00,000*l*.---viz. Railroads, 20, capital, 13,950,000*l*.; Banking Loan Investment, &c.22 36,760,000*l*.; Gas Companies, 11 8000,000*l*., British and Irish Mines, 8, 3,600,000*l*.; Foreign Mines, 17, 11,565,000*l*.; Skipping and Dock Companies 9, 10,580,000*l*.; miscellaneous, 27, 11,070,000*l*.

It is confidently reported, says a London Cotemporary, that a Bill will be presented to Parliament soon after its meeting, under the highest sanction, the object of which will be to open the Court of Common Pleas to the whole Bar, instead of its practice being confined, as now, to the Members of Coif.

[*Mad. Gaz. July* 9.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	2d July, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	29 0	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	28 0	Premium.
Discount	2 8 5	Per Cent Loan 1822-23..	3 0	Discount
At Par	2 0 4	Per Cent Loan 1824-25...	3 0	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 11½ *a* 2	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....	2 0 *a* 2 1

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 *
Madras ditto 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. *
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.
Bank Shares, Premium 5000 to 5100 per Cent.

His Majesty's Sloop Sophie, Edward Blacky Esquire, Commander, has arrived in the river in a very leaky state.

She sailed from Rangoon on the 16th instant, for Madras, in Company with His Majesty's Ships *Liffey* and *Tamar* (the latter having dispatches from Rangoon for Calcutta) whom she parted with on the 18th in the Gulf of Martiban in a heavy gale of wind; she sprung a leak making from two feet to two and a half feet per hour: after carrying away the larboard fore chains, head and taffle, and the sloop labouring very much, and making more water, she was obliged to throw fourteen of the guns overboard, and bear up for this port.

We are sorry to hear that fears are entertained for the *Nerbuddah*. A report prevails that on her passage from Madras to Rangoon she has been totally lost in a gale of wind. We lament to add, that three hundred sepoys are said to have perished in her. With the particulars we are as yet unacquainted, we only know, that from her having been long over due at Rangoon, two vessels had been despatched in search of her.

We are still left to lament the absence of intelligence from England, of a later date than the beginning of March: but seldom has anxiety been greater to hear from our native shores. Insensible as the good folks at home have always shewn themselves to the affairs of India, it is impossible they can receive the intelligence, conveyed by the ships of November last, without having their attention excited to what is going on in the Great Empire of British India. The exaggerated accounts, which the first of these vessels will probably convey to England, of the events to which we allude, may be expected to produce an impression on the public mind, altogether incommensurate with the cause,---powerfully calculated as it certainly was to create apprehension: and we ought to be prepared to make many allowances for the ignorance, and fears, which we have no doubt the English papers of March will display. It is perhaps to be expected, that the apathy, hitherto displayed towards what is going on here, may give peace to an interest about all that concerns us, and an anxiety to save us from destruction that may lead to measures and to changes of the first importance; and were the field open, with propriety, to our speculations, we should not be at a loss for the wherewithal to fill up a paragraph, even in the present dearth of news from every quarter, that ought to be pouring in upon us intelligence of interest. But we must curb our inclination to expatiate on probabilities in the political world, until an arrival from England shall render it safer and more becoming to prophecy, than it would now be.

[*John Bull, June* 28.

We read the proceedings that took place at Madras previous to the retirement of the late Chief Justice at that Presidency and Sir Chas. Grey with much interest. The speech of Sir Charles is peculiarly worthy of notice, from its independent and liberal spirit, and from the importance of the observations it contains, respecting the independence of the Bar. We are happy to see such a spirit in such a quarter, it was not more than was to be expected, but still we cannot but be pleased to see such a pledge of future conduct as these words afford. It may safely be affirmed, that if ever there was a country in which British law, or anything like British law prevails, in which the independence of the Bar is of peculiar and paramount importance, that country is British India. If, too, there ever was a country in which the independence of the Bar was peculiarly exposed to temptation and danger, that country is India. With a restricted press, with a Regulation that pre-supposes that Judges can never err, and which therefore forbids censure; with a great practical want of publicity in judicial proceedings; with an absence in civil and mixed causes of the safeguard of a Jury; with a statutory power over the Bar of suspension and punishment, that may be abused by passion and pride, with the utmost facility; and lastly, with a patronage so lucrative and so extensive considering the smallness of the body, that it is very difficult to escape its influence---it is clear that both from within and without, both from open intimidation and secret influence, the independence of the Bar is powerfully assailed. We do not say that the Judges of India require a check on their conduct, but we do say that if such a check *were* required, the Bar alone could administer it; and, that in such a case, there is much to tame or to charm the dragon that guards the temple of Justice, or to lull this many-eyed Argus to sleep; Let us hope that it will never have occasion to watch, from the known and absolute perfection of all our Indian Institutions, until the legislature of England, which is also absolute wisdom, shall think proper to render them still more perfect.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 29.

The latest letters we have seen from Prome come down to the 7th instant; at which time the troops under Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL were in great health, with abundance of all necessaries, but no prospect of a very speedy employment in the field. It was said, that the Burmese had strongly stockaded themselves at some distance above Prome; but that there was no intention on the part of the General to disturb them, until the force could move to its ulterior destination. Captain SNODGRASS Military Secretary of Sir ARCHIBALD, is hourly expected in the *Carron*, and is reported to be coming round in consequence of some important points, connected with the command of the naval branch of the armament, which require adjustment.

[*John Bull, June* 29.

A Bombay Courier Extraordinary of June 9th, contains a "RULE, ORDINANCE and REGULATION for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers and Periodical and other Books and Papers by persons unknown." It consists of twenty articles, into which we have not yet found time to look particularly. We may perhaps take an early opportunity of laying the whole before our readers. The Rule was passed by the Honorable the Governor General in Council of Bombay, on the 2d March 1825 and Registered in the Honourable the Supreme Court of Judicature under date the 11th May.

A Duel was this morning fought between Captains K——y and B——s of H. M. 87th Regt. now in Fort William. Capt. K——y's fire took effect, and Capt. B——s was wounded in the head—we understand not dangerously. The dispute, we hear, originated about some regimental arrangements.

[*John Bull, June* 30.

A Correspondent signing himself *Romeo*, (rather an extraordinary name with reference to the occasion) has written to us, complaining grievously of the perilous state of the Calcutta lanes, from not being lighted at night. We entirely concur with our Correspondent in his sentiments upon this great evil, which is not confined to the lanes of Calcutta, but prevails throughout the whole city. The subject has often been noticed in the public prints, and several times by ourselves, but we fear newspaper appeals to the magnates of this world in the cause of reform have very little effect---at least on this side the Cape.

The dark state of the Calcutta roads, streets and lanes, is very dangerous to buggy drivers especially, when, as is often the case, heaps of filth and rubbish are left perhaps in the very midst of the path! A stranger coming to our city of palaces, and viewing its dismal ... brosity by night, might very naturally conclude that we "loved the darkness rather than the light," and that there were cogent reasons for our so doing.

[*India Gazette, June* 30.

We have seen letters from Aracan of the 14th ultimo. They mention that both the European and native troops had suffered a good deal from sickness, particularly those at the Ongdye Stockade. Major Bucke's party had returned completely exhausted by the fatigue they had undergone. They found the road which they pursued from Talak, narrow slippery and dangerous, leading along the sides of the mountains, in which it was cut. They heard of a chokey of the enemy in advance, but could not reach it. An Officer of the Marine Surveying department has been to AENG: and says the road from thence to the Erawaddy is reported most excellent. He went along it six miles,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

and found it all that could be wished. The Burmese had taken themselves off, and the inhabitants were anxious for our troops to visit them.

[*John Bull, July 1st.*

The force under Lieutenant PEMBERTON and GUMBEER SING has entered MUNNIPORE, and the British flag is now flying on the citadel. This news is important; and our readers may rest assured of its correctness: the enemy made no resistance we are told, but fled on the approach of our force.

H. M. Sloop of War the *Tamar* was last night struck by lightning, which shattered one of her masts.

[*John Bull, July 2d.*

English News.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15—Colonel Trench moved for leave to bring in a Bill to build a quay and terrace, with a carriage-way, on the north bank of the Thames.---Mr. Calcraft opposed the motion, on the ground that the projected improvement would be highly detrimental to private property. He contended that the Standing Orders of the House had not been complied with, in respect to giving notice to persons whose property would be affected by the Bill. He alluded particularly to the Duke of Norfolk, from whom he had to present a petition. The petitioner was a very large possessor on the line proposed to be cut up and altered, and yet no application had been made either to him or his tenants upon the subject. The inhabitants of Arundel and Surry Streets would lose the light as high as their first floor windows. But his chief reason for opposing the Bill at present was, the total impossibility which he saw of its ever succeeding. The cost alone put it out of all question. One prospectus had stated the probable expense at 400.000l. Another afterwards raised it to 600,000*l*. A third said something about the Chancellor of the Exchequer giving 200.000l. towards the plan [hear, hear!]. But it was not five times 600,000l., nor much less than 5,000.000l., in his opinion, that would complete it. The Hon. Member sat down by declaring that he saw no reason why that alteration and injury should be thrust upon the Duke of Norfolk, to which both Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Northumberland had refused to submit.——Mr. Hobhouse had to present two Petitions under similar circumstances, from individuals who possessed property, reaching from Cravan-street to Temple-bar. He did not think there was the smallest chance of the plan being carried into effect.——Colonel Trench maintained that the plan was not only of paramount importance but of absolute necessity. The Hon. Member stated that the estimate was 688,000l. for a granite terrace the whole length of the river, and persons were ready to contract for the work at that sum. He had at first been inclined to stop at Waterloo Bridge, but found it necessary to go on, to make the work advantageous. If any injury were done, compensation would be made to the peasant as well as to the duke; and if the plan was executed, it would form a lasting ornament to the metropolis of the empire.——Mr. Croker thought it would not be prudent to raise a building now, when the current of the Thames would be altered by the erection of the New London Bridge, in a manner that at present baffled the wisest heads to calculate. He should vote for the rejection of the Petition.——Mr. A. Ellis urged that the Bill should be discussed in a Committee. He was of opinion, that the plan, if carried into effect, would be a public convenience, and a great improvement to the Metropolis——Lord Palmerston said, the construction of quays on the River Thames would be highly advantageous and convenient to the public. He could not see why a quay ought not to be built, because the channel of the river was likely to be less than it was at present by the erection of the new bridge.---Sir R. Wilson supported the Bill.---Mr. Secretary Peel thought that a measure of so much importance as the present ought not to be entertained, until the effect of the removal of London Bridge, and the substitution of a new one should be ascertained, as it was impossible to say on which bank this effect might be produced. He was far from thinking it would be an improvement to the metropolis. He never wished to see a wall of 27 feet in height built upon the banks of the Thames, so that a person descending any of the streets in the Strand would look in vain for that noble river, and see nothing but this wall. The fine view of the river from the Temple Gardens would be intercepted by an unsightly rampart nearly thirty feet high. He recommended the plan to be postponed for four or five years.——Mr. Baring supported the Bill. He considered the building of a Quay on the banks of the river, not merely ornamental, but as a measure which was absolutely necessary for the purpose of facilitating the communication between the extreme parts of the Metropolis.---The house then divided.---The numbers were, for the motion, 85; against it, 45; majority, 40.---The Report was then received.

* * * THE TIMES.—FEBRUARY 14.

FRENCH SPECULATION IN EGYPT, &c.

PARIS, FEB. 4.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

The following are additional particulars of the expedition of French officers sent into Egypt to discipline the Pacha's troops after the European manner. The individual at the head of this expedition is General Pierre Boyer, who was Governor of St. Domingo, where he was surnamed *Pierrele Cruel*. He is a man of 50 years of age, and is possessed of considerable capacity both military and civil; he has great energy and activity. He was living retired in a country house near Paris, on a small income of 12,000 francs, when most advantageous offers were made to him by General Beliard, on the part of M. de Villele. The project had first been proposed to General Beliard himself, but he refused the offer. General Boyer is now in direct communication with the President of the Council, who has charged himself personally with furnishing every thing that may be thought necessary to the success of the expedition. Since his arrival in Egypt, several letters have been received from General Boyer. He announces that he is now War Minister to the Pacha of Egypt, and that he has not only adopted the turban himself, but prevailed upon all the French officers who followed him likewise to adopt it. It appears that the motive of this enterprise is not only political, but also commercial, It is intended to establish in Egypt a great French trading company, which may enter successfully into competition with the English. M. Lafitte and several other great French capitalists are talked of as being amongst the projectors and supporters of this scheme.

It has been long well known, and even denounced more than once from the Tribune, that there is in the French Post Office a secret *bureau*, the clerks of which are employed in opening, copying, and resealing suspected letters. It has been discovered very recently, that seventeen of the *employes* of this bureau have been allowed to retire with considerable pensions, and have been replaced by seventeen seminarists (embryo Jesuits from the Jesuitical convent of Mont Rouge near Paris.) This circumstance is not so much to be wondered at, when it is known that M. Vaulchier, the present Director General of the Post Office, is one of the most active members of the *congregation*.

At the solemn reception at Court of the Extraordinary Ambassador from Russia, Charles X. expressed his sentments very plainly as to the recognition by England of the Spanish Colonies. His Majesty declared formally to the Ambassador, that France would not consent to this recognition; that she would remain firmly attached to the principles of the Holy Alliance, and use all efforts to make them triumph. It having been however subsequently learned that the court of Berlin had some intention of following the example of England, this discourse of the King was not sent for publication to the *Moniteur*, and of course no other journal dare publish it.

Accident at the Glasgow Theatre.---Last Monday night, between six and seven o'clock, there was a deplorable accident at the opening of the Theatre. The crowd were so eager to get admittance to the 1s. gallery, that they rushed forward in one dense mass, which accumulated from the bottom to the top of the stairs, and the pressure became so dreadful that many were completely wedged in, and nearly suffocated. The most piercing shrieks, particularly by the females, were uttered; and those at the top of the stairs dashed in the window glass for air. Several who became faint lost their footing, and were dreadfully crushed. A woman belonging to Anderston was driven down at the foot of the stairs, and her body shockingly trampled on before she could be rescued by her husband. She was taken up quite insensible, her features disfigured, and her eyes like to burst their sockets from swelling. By proper attention in Mr. Menzie's, she recovered a little, and was conveyed home in a noddy. Her husband lost his hat and purse. Many were glad to extricate themselves from the pressure at the expence of the skirts of their coats &c. A boy, about 14 years of age, who had been about 20 minutes below the pressure, was brought to Dr. Corknidale's shop, and every exertion was used to restore animation, but in vain. His death was occasioned by suffocation, as his body displayed no bruises sufficiently serious to occasion the catastrophe. His body was removed to the Police-office till it should be owned. Another man was also removed to the police-office, supposed to be dead. Means for restoring life were used with success. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary. This morning he complains of nothing but that one of his arms is powerless. He says he was intoxicated at the time, and has no recollection whatever of any thing having befallen him. The manager of the theatre says he opened the doors 20 minutes before the usual time; and that only 26*l*. were drawn for the galleries, though they would [illegible] *gow Chronicle*.

THE NEW TIMES, MARCH 15.

The following is from the *Etoile*.--

PARIS, MARCH 12---It is announced that the troops which at the desire of King Ferdinand had remained in Spain, after the time fixed for the evacuation, will depart on the first of April. Two French squadrons will be stationed on the coasts of Gallicia and in the Bay of Biscay.

The Duke of Northumberland, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, for the ceremony of the Coronation, has just hired, it is said, the Hotel of Galifet, to receive him and his numerous suite.

If we may believe the accounts that are circulated, nothing can be compared to the magnificence which his Grace will display on this occasion. Besides the richest furniture, &c, the splendid service of plate is valued at above 100,000l. sterling (2,500,000 francs).

He brings in the suite of his family, and of several relations of the Duchess, twelve gentlemen, and four Secretaries, twelve maitres d'hotel, and a number of domestics in proportion to the state he means to display.

THE KENT INDIAMAN.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following correspondence, so honorable to all the parties mentioned:

Horse Guards, March 9, 1815.

SIR---The Commander-in-Chief having received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and from Lieut. Col. Fearon of the 31st Regiment, reports of the circumstances attending the destruction by fire, on the 1st instant, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Kent, I am directed by his Royal Highness to assure you of the high sense which his Royal Highness will not cease to entertain for the meritorious zeal and promptitude with which you came to the assistance of the ship Kent, under circumstances so critical and trying; and of the exemplary, gallant, and persevering exertions made by yourself and those acting under your direction, to which, under Providence, his Majesty and the country are indebted for the preservation of so many valuable lives.

His Royal Highness having understood from the agents of the ship Cambria that you are about to proceed on your voyage, has felt anxious not to lose any time in conveying to you his sincere thanks for the services which you have rendered to the officers and soldiers of his Majesty's 31st Regiment, and to their wives and children upon this melancholy occasion ---I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

HERBERT TAYLOR.

Captain Cook, Ship Cambria.

The following is Captain Cooks's answer :---

"Falmouth, March 11, 1825.

SIR---I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 9th instant, conveying to me, the sentiments his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to entertain, in consequence of the services I had been enabled to render (by the interposition of a Divine Providence) to the sufferers on board the Honourable East India Company's ship Kent, at the period of her conflagration.

Permit me, Sir, respectfully to state, that, next to the heartfelt satisfaction I experience at having had the opportunity of being useful in the cause of humanity, I value the approbation his Royal Highness has done me the honour so graciously to express; and I beg leave to request that you will have the kindness to tender to His Royal Highness my most humble but very sincere thanks for this distinguished mark of his condescension and goodness---rendered still more valuable to me in noticing those under my command, by whom I was ably assisted.

"With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your very obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) "W. COOK.

"To Sir Herbert Taylor, Bart. &c. &c."

A truly splendid Edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, dedicated by permission to the King, and illustrated by Martin, is on the eve of publication. The illustrations consist of twenty-four Engravings, designed and executed in mezzotinto, by Mr. Martin in a style, to which it may be confidently said, that the Arts have hitherto produced nothing equal. Those only who have seen the grand scriptural paintings of this Artist (his *Belshazzar's Feast*, and many others), can be duly impressed with the peculiar adaptation of his powers, to the lofty undertaking of embodying the stupendous and preternatural imagery of the *Paradise Lost*. Mr. Martin, by a rare effort of art, has wholly composed and designed his subjects on the plates themselves; the Engravings therefore possess, as originals, the charm of being the first conceptions of the painter's touch. The passages already illustrated by Mr. Martin, are—The Fall of the Rebel Angels—Satan rousing the Fallen Angels—Pandemonium—Satan presiding at the Infernal Council—Sin preventing the Conflict between Satan and Death, and The Creation of the Sun and of the Moon.---*Cour. Feb.* 10.

THE COURIER.---MARCH 16.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 15.---Wind E.---Sailed his Majesty's Ship Wellesley, of 74 guns, with Sir C. Stuart and suite on board, for Lisbon and the Brazils. Arrived the Vine, of Hull, Jay, from the Mediterranean, after being on shore on the Shingles.

THE COURIER,---MARCH 17.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 10th instant, contains the following details of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, to which we yesterday adverted. It seems that the Janissaries were the conspirators, and that it required the most prompt exertions to prevent a general insurrection against the Sultan. The treachery of an accomplice led to the discovery of the intended revolt. The chiefs of the conspiracy were immediately seized, and, as we are told, "confessed their crimes on the rack;" a species of judicial investigation, which seldom fails to elicit, if not the truth, at least all that is wanted. Upwards of thirty individuals were strangled, and many others banished.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.

"The capital has been lately a scene of disorder, in which, however, neither Greeks nor Franks took any part. According to the discoveries made by the police, which led to the arrest of several individuals, it appears that four Ortas of the Janissaries had been seduced to tumultuous proceedings. Seidschick Mustapha, astrologer to the Sultan, Abdir Aga, and several superior officers of the Janissaries, acted a principal part. The Grand Vizir of the Aga of the Janissaries, and the Aga Pacha, of Bujukdere, exerted themselves day and night to prevent a general insurrection against the Sultan himself. A few hours only before the time appointed for the general explosion, a Janissary of the 23d Orta, who was an accomplice, betrayed the whole plot, and thus gave the Government means to seize the chiefs of the conspiracy, viz. Seidschick Mustapha, Abdir Aga, and several officers of the Janissaries. They have been delivered up to the Bostangi Baschi, and having confessed their crimes on the rack have been strangled with thirty other persons. Many suspected officers of the four rebellious Ortas were conveyed on board the fleet, and worse consequences thus prevented. Meantime, the great severity of the Aga had caused great discontent among all the Janissaries, which has probably induced the Sultan to remove him yesterday, and to give his post to the Commander of the 59th Orta. During these commotions, orders were given for all the principal inhabitants to arm themselves and their servants to keep the rioters in awe. We have since learned that the well-known Ghalib Pacha has been banished from Gallipoli to Adani; but this seems to be only a precaution, as the people, the Janissaries and the Ulemas, are in general very favorably disposed towards him. He is thought incapable of taking part in plots against the Sultan.

THE COURIER,---MARCH 17.

THE KENT EAST INDIAMAN.

(*From a Morning Paper.*)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.—You have already received the gratifying fact, that the Caroline, Capt. Bibby, from Alexandria, Egypt, had passed up to the quarantine ground, having on board fourteen soldiers, saved from the wreck of the above unfortunate vessel. Having on Monday had an opportunity of conversing with some of the poor fellows who were so providentially snatched from the very jaws of death, I have collected from them several very interesting particulars of the melancholy catastrophe of which they were the spectators and survivors.

It appears, that the men left on the wreck never, for a moment, imagined that they should be abandoned by their comrades to perish either by fire or water. The flames broke out, they state, about seven o'clock in the evening, at or

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near the main-mast, and instantly ran, with great rapidity, from stem to stern, scorching and burning dreadfully many persons who could not escape from the fury of the destructive element. The fire still continuing to increase, about nine o'clock the flames caught the rigging. At this awful crisis, as near as the poor fellows could guess, the Cambria appeared to be getting under way. All the officers and men had got on board the brig, except two sergeants, two corporals, about 50 privates, and seven helpless children, all of whom were abandoned to their fate. The Cambria, they state, was not, at this time, more than a quarter to half-a mile from the Kent. As soon as they perceived her making sail, they instinctively raised a shout of despair, calling upon their more fortunate comrades not to abandon them to that death which, to all human appearance, was inevitable, if they were left on the burning wreck. The soldiers are quite confident, that their cries for help, which derived strength from despair, must have been heard on board the Cambria. No notice, however, was taken of them, and the vessel soon disappeared from their sight. The sensations may be more easily imagined than described. The whole range of the Kent was now enveloped in flames, with the exception of part of the quarter-deck, which was the last to fall a prey to the furious element. The unfortunate wretches were now successively driven from place to place on the deck by the progress of the flames. Many affecting incidents occurred, during the dreadful interval, between the departure of the Cambria and the time when the survivors were compelled by the ravages of the flames, to commit themselves, as the only remaining chance of escape, to the fragments of floating wreck. Two brothers, named Burton, privates, 31st regt. despairing of all hope of escape from the fiery element, affectionately embraced each other, and joining hands precipitated themselves into the sea. They both perished. A father, whose wife with one child, had got on board the Cambria, was left with a second child on the wreck. When the progress of the fire had rendered longer stay on board the Kent impossible, he threw himself and his helpless offspring into the sea, in the hope of being able to swim with it to some of the floating wreck. Unfortunately, the poor fellow could not keep his hold of his child, and it sunk from his paternal grasp to rise no more. This man is one of the fourteen saved by the Caroline. Another father had lashed his child to his back, and committed himself to the ocean with a similar object. The child perished from the severity of the weather and the effects of the sea; and the unhappy father was reluctantly compelled to suffer its lifeless body to sink. Poor fellow! he soon afterwards shared the fate of his child: Many who had escaped the fury of one element, in despair precipitated themselves into the other, and perished. The survivors, whose numbers had by this time been greatly diminished, had got on the booms, and some, we believe, on the yards, in the hope of thereby prolonging (for they had long abandoned all hope of escape) a miserable existence. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the main and mizen masts fell overboard. The mizen mast floated away; whilst the main mast ---all the rigging not being entirely consumed--- was fortunately prevented, by a rope or ropes, from immediately leaving the hull, and it remained, rolling about, under or near to the stern. When the mizen-mast fell overboard, there were about 16 unhappy men on the spanker-boom, which giving way at the same time, the whole of them were precipitated into the sea. Of these, one only succeeded in reaching the wreck of the main-mast. Several, however, from other parts of the vessel reached and clung to it. At this dreadful crisis, the Kent was one mass of of flame, and presented an awful spectacle to the poor wretches doomed to behold the conflagration. Many unfortunate men had perished in attempting to reach the main-mast. Others, who had clung to different pieces of floating wreck, becoming benumbed, were unable to retain their hold, and sunk to rise no more, whilst other were drifted to leeward, and perished in the ocean. One or two of the yards of the main mast were, fortunately, standing, and afforded a holding for those who got near it. From 10 to 12 of them clung to the round top, whilst others fastened themselves along the mast or on the yards. Their bodies were nearly wholly immersed in the ocean, which was violently agitated, the waves making a complete sweep over them, and the rolling of the mast adding to the difficulty of holding on. The cold and the water benumbed the bodies and limbs of the poor men, and made them almost insensible to feeling. They were, too, nearly naked, the suddenness of the accident not allowing them time to clothe themselves. All this time the mast to which they clung was rolling about under the stern of the ship, frequently within five yards of the wreck. The heat from the flaming hull was sensibly, and, even gratefully, felt by the unfortunate men, warming them after the sea had washed over them, and preserving their bodies from total inanimation. About two o'clock, the Kent blew up, with an explosion not remarkably loud, in consequence of most of the powder having been destroyed by sea water, which had inundated the magazine. Several fragments of the ship fell upon the survivors on the mast, but they were, fortunately, too small to injure them. One of the men thinks that a few dead bodies fell into the sea, having been blown up with the decks. The hull of the Kent still continued to burn on, the flames illuminating, by their dreadful glare, the surrounding scene of desolation. By half-past two, the fire had reached nearly to the water's edge; and the wretched survivors began to be apprehensive that they would be drawn into the vortex which her sinking would cause, and perish with her in the abyss. But relie was near at hand. By three o'clock, they descried, with sensations of joy which we cannot attempt to describe, a vessel rounding, at a short distance, the burning hull of the Kent. They instantly and simultaneously set up as loud a shout as their enfeebled state would permit, in order to attract the attention of the crew, The vessel proved to be the Caroline, Captain Bibby, of this port. A boat from her was soon alongside the wreck, and the survivors of the dreadful catastrophe were rescued from the very grasp of death, and successively and safely conveyed on board the ship, which so providentially and almost miraculously came to their deliverance, when all hope of escape had fled.

Captain Bibby states, that it was about midnight when a fire was observed on the lee-beam of the Caroline. She was then in latitude 47 deg. N. and longitude 10 deg. 50 sec. W. He had no doubt that it proceeded from a ship on fire, and, with characteristic humanity, immediately bore down towards the conflagration. After running about twenty miles he came very near to the wreck, but prudently kept aloof, his ship having bales of cotton on deck. This was at three o'clock in the morning, the moon shining brightly. He very judiciously and skilfully ran to leeward of the ship, to allow any persons who might be in boats, or on pieces of the wreck, an opportunity of more easily and safely getting on board the Caroline. The moment his vessel was a little clear of the hull of the Kent, he and his crew heard a loud cry, as if from the deep. Continuing his course in the direction of the cry, he saw, by the glare of the conflagration, a number of poor fellows clinging to the mast, which was violently rolling about, owing to the fury of the gale. Perceiving that there was not a boat near them, he sent his jolly-boat, which is only fourteen feet long, manned by his mate and three seamen, to bring off the sufferers, directing the mate to bring only as many at a time as the boat would carry with safety, the sea then running very high. When the boat came alongside the mast, the poor fellows were so benumbed that they could not help themselves, and the seamen were obliged to lift the helpless creatures out of the sea. Six were conveyed to the Caroline on the first trip, and six on the second. When the boat was returning a third time to the wreck, the hull of the Kent suddenly disappeared, and the crew had only the light of the moon to guide them to the wreck. They found only two survivors, two others having died in the mean time, their lifeless hands still grasping the mast as firmly as though they had been alive! The poor fe lows were lifted by the seamen out of the boat into the Caroline, as they arrived, and carried, like helpless children, to the fire. Captain Bibby had them immediately stripped, and dry clothing put on their enfeebled and worn-out bodies. He ordered the cook to make some coffee, which he gave them to drink. This beverage revived their exhausted and languid frames. They were afterwards put into the best place that could be prepared for them, and they soon fell into a sound sleep, from which they awoke greatly revived and strengthened. Substantial food was then given to them, and they gradually recovered their wonted health, and strength.

The Caroline, as we have stated above, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon. On Sunday she was relieved from quarantine; and the 14 survivors were landed on the Prince's Pier, amidst a crowd of sympathizing spectators.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Capt. Bibby, for the promptitude with which he bore down to the wreck of the Kent, and for the humanity with which he treated those whom he rescued from a premature death. His conduct was what every one expects from a British sailor; and he and his people will find their best reward in the consciousness of having discharged their duty.

Colonel Frith, inspecting Field-officer for the Liverpool district, as soon as he heard of the arrival of the men, sent them every relief, both in apparel and other necessaries. His conduct has been praiseworthy in the extreme. The men will proceed to-morrow, by canal, for London.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir---Having seen in your Paper of this day, a statement from your correspondent at Liverpool, relative to the men saved from the wreck of the ship we lately belonged to, and which is in many instances so perfectly at variance with truth, we beg your insertion of the following facts:---

The launch did not finally leave the ship's stern until half-past 11 o'clock, which she was compelled to do from having torn the thwarts out of her bows, and her bow having been previously stove; and although the men crowded out on the booms, not one in ten minutes availed themselves of coming down by the rope, notwithstanding every entreaty. The twelve oared cutter continued under her stern from half to three-quarters of an hour after the launch had left the ship, hailing them to jump overboard, the only means then left, (the rope at the boom end having been carried away or broken by the launch); only one man did so, who was picked up, and the cutter only left her when the flames from the gun-room ports and cabin windows rendered it impossible for them to remain longer. The idea of the "cries of the sufferers" having been heard on board the Cambria is so perfectly absurd, that it requires no reply. The Cambria was nearly half a mile on the weather quarter of the Kent.

We are, Sir, your most obedient Servants,
B. W. MURE, 3rd Mate in command of the Launch.
JOHN THOMSON, 4th Mate in command of the Cutter.

THE COURIER,---March 18.

We have received the *Allgemeine Zeitung* this morning to the 12th instant. It contains the following additional intelligence relative to the late disturbance at Constantinople, and the war between the Turks and Greeks. The avowed object of the Janissaries was to bring about a change in the Government. The state of Turkey, indeed, is sufficiently ominous at the present moment:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB 10.

"We have for some time been witnesses of a commotion, which very seriously threatened the life of the Sultan, and filled both Franks and Greeks with alarm. Several Ortas of the Janissaries had been gained over to bring about a change in the Government, and even persons employed about the Sultan's person took part in the plot, so that had not a Janissary betrayed the conspiracy, which had very extensive ramifications, the greatest excesses might have been feared from the discontent which is almost universally prevalent among the Turks. The conspirators are apprehended, and, with the exception of some fugitives, already executed. The event has, however, rather increased than allayed the fermentation. In the Turkish quarters of the city, the people gave vent to the most violent abuse of the Sultan, and clearly manifested their discontent, by ill-treating one of his favorites. The Grand Vizier the Aga of the Janissaries, and the Pacha Aga of Bujukdere, exerted themselves incessantly to prevent a general instruction. But as soon as the mutinous Janissaries were appeased the Aga was dismissed, because he had inflamed their minds by too great severity. It seems that the Sultan is endeavouring to pacify the Janissaries. If the situation of the capital is alarming, the accounts from the provinces are, an equal degree, unfavourable.. In Greece, the party which had risen against the central Government is entirely suppressed, and the latter is making active preparation for a new campaign. It has purchased for this purpose two frigates and three small ships of war in England, which are expected at Napoli di Romania. On the 3d of this month the Porte received a letter from the very suspicious Omer Vrione, in which he says, he has been compelled by his troops to abandon the military position he had hitherto held, and that he is not in a condition to do any thing for the Porte, because his own soldiers are in a state of mutiny. &c.

"The Porte probably is convinced, that these are all idle excuses. But, under such auspices, what is to be expected from the next campaign? Besides this, the complaints from the Archipelago of Greek cruizers still continue.

"The negociations with M. Von Clausewitz, the Danish Charge D'Affaires, relative to the free navigation of the Black Sea, are said to be again at a stand."

A London Correspondent informs us, that a report prevailed in the West-end of the town, of the approaching marriage of the rich widow of a London banker with the younger brother of a Noble Lord.---The gentleman had just attended his majority. The lady proposes to settle 100,000l. upon him, and to present his sister with 10,000l. The Irish were formerly celebrated for picking up those sort of things. --*Dublin Morning Post.*

THE GALWAY CADETS AND THE WELCH RABBITS.

Some days back two *jontlemen*, who had just been imported from their native wilderness in the county of Galway, arrived in London, having come over, like many of their brethren, to seek their fortune in this grand emporium for talent of all sorts, whether wild or cultivated.---They were not overstocked with *the ready*, and were therefore under the necessity of "cutting their coat according to their cloth," by visiting those minor houses of public entertainment with which this great city abounds. The kindly hints of a friend soon put them in full possession of the best cook shops in town, where, for a single *sixpence*, and by a little gentle persuasion, they could humbug their stomachs into the belief that they had dined in a most plentiful and substantial manner, and were enabled to pick their teeth with an air of as much sincerity as if they had been feeding on venison, fat surloins, and all the solidities of Corporation cheer. It chanced one night, as they were wandering down Fleet Street, their stomachs crying "*cup-board*" most obstreperously, that they popped into the Cock at Temple-bar, where some of their countrymen occasionally smoked their pipes and quaffed a glass of stout. On taking their seats, Mr. Murphy, who imagined that he spoke the best English, called the waiter to know what he had in the house to *ate*? The waiter made no answer, but like a man of business, pointed to the bill of fare which lay on the table. "Umph," said Mr. Murphy, and he took up the list of good things, which included the usual recapitulation of beef-steaks, mutton-chops, pork-chops, sausages, rumps and kidneys, tripe, and other savoury viands, with which the humbler order of our *cits* are wont to gratify their palates by way of evening pastime. Mr. O'Leary, the companion of Mr. Murphy, also had his eye on the paper, and as each dish passed in review before him, he played a sort of second fiddle to the *tooth-watering, liplicking* overture in which Murphy was indulging himself, during a mental contemplation of the luxuries. The price of each commodity was prudently marked in an opposite column, so that no mistake could arise. At last, on coming to the bottom of the catalogue, they discovered an item which fixed their fancy, it was "a *welch rabbit*---4*d*."---"That's *chape*," says Murphy; "very *chape*," says O'Leary; "but I'll be bound they're like the Welch mutton we hear of, rather small."---"Och, by Jabers," says Murphy, "they're small enough no doubt, but they must have four legs and a body, any how, and they cannot have them without *mate* upon them, so for wonst we'll see what they're made of; what do you say?"---"with all my heart," says O'Leary, "only I'd like a few onions with them."---"To be sure," says Murphy, "he's have plenty of vegetables, and that'll help to fill them out." The waiter was then called, and the orders given "for a couple of Welch rabbits and plenty of *onions* and *praties* with them." Thomas looked at his customers ---he was a taciturn fellow; it was not his business to quarrel with the taste of his friends, and he called to the cook to prepare "two Welch rabbits, some *ingins* and plenty of *tators*!" placing a particular emphasis on the latter part of the order, and looking round at the other inmates of the room with a most knowing sort of leer, as much as to say, "Did you ever hear the like of that ere!" The cook repeated the order twice to have it confirmed and it was confirmed accordingly; but she was not satisfied till she had a sly peep at the persons for whom the order was given, and in whom she at least expected to see a brace of *Esquimaux* or *Kangaroos* or other *houtlandish hanimals*. Murphy and O'Leary sat quite unconscious of the surprise they had occasioned, and were quietly ruminating on the destruction which they intended to hurl on the aforesaid rabbits and their appurtenances. Their patience being a little exhausted, the bell was rung twice, and twice did the cry of "coming, Sir," amuse their ears; at last Thomas bustled in with the tray, on which were, what an Englishman would call, a couple of Welch rabbits, two large raw onions, and a dish of smiling potatoes; and as if desirous of suppressing a laugh, the moment he put the tray on the table he darted out of the room, with a towel to his mouth. Murphy looked at O'Leary and O'Leary looked at Murphy "Where are the rabbits?" said Murphy; "Och, he's gone for them," says O'Leary; "but he ought to have *biled* the onions," says Murphy; "so he ought," says O'Leary," but that's the way they do them here, I suppose." "But why the devil do they bring us *cheese* first?" continued Murphy; "Och! by J---s, I don't know," says O'Leary, that's the fashion I suppose; and as we're in Rome, we must do as Rome does,"---and the toast and cheese vanished in a jiffey. Murphy now rung the bell a third time, and in came Thomas---"Where's them rabbits?" says Murphy;---"What rabbits?" cried Tom; "Blood-and-owns man, did'nt we order two rabbits an hour ago?" "Yes, Sir," says Tom, "two Welch rabbits, and I brought'm." "Devil a rabbit you brought here, I'll take my oath!" says O'Leary, "how dare you tell me such a lie"---and he was about to split poor Tom's scull with the edge of a plate, when a gentleman in the opposite box, who had been enjoying the joke from the first, stepped in between them, and good-humouredly explained the mistake. Our Galway emigrants at once saw their mistake; they laughed at their own blunder, seized on the raw onions and the *praties*, and having called for a piece of butter, cooked up a *made dish* in their own national style, and were as content, as they themselves very judiciously observed, as if they had swallowed the *Monument*!---*World of Fashion.*

A list of the petitions presented to the House of Commons for private bills, during the present session, has been printed for the use of the Members. The number of private acts thus demanded amounts to 371. Of this number inclosure bills form but a comparatively small proportion. During the time of war and high price, the majority of private acts were for inclosing commons. Of the 371 petitions presented this year, 23 are for railways, and 36 for new companies. The great majority of them are for roads and bridges The most remarkable project is one of which we have heard least, namely that of connecting by a canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The immensity of the navigation of the United States of America may be judged of from the fact, that the American tonnage alone employed in the foreign trade of the United States, for the year ending 1823, was 1,490,322 tons. The foreign tonnage was 118,681 tons---both 1,609,023 tons.

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